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The John Paul Jones Scandal.

Gen. HORACE PORTER, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France, has returned to this country, and his welcome by his fellow citizens is of the most complimentary character.

Yet it is not too soon to say that alshough Gen. PORTER is no longer in the diplomatic service of the United States his conduct at Paris while Ambassador should be the subject of a searching inquiry by Congress at the earliest opportunity.

If necessary, Gen. PORTER himself should be compelled to disclose the scandalous truth about his personal relation to expenditures for the discovery of the body of JOHN PAUL JONES and to inform Congress of the sum total of his disbursements in connection with that remarkable enterprise.

We use the word scandal advisedly. It will be a continuing scandal if this mighty republic, in addition to its other indebtedness to Gen. HORACE PORTER. permits him to pay out of his own pocket the expenses of the search for the remains of JOHN PAUL JONES and their recovery.

The exact truth and the exact figures should be dragged, if necessary, by legislative process of investigation from Gen. PORTER'S relactant lips.

The Overcrowded Cities.

A few years ago it seemed as if the United States had passed through the period of rapid growth in population and wealth which every country of great natural resources experiences in its formstive stage. So far as most men could foresee, progress in the future would be comparatively slow, in keeping with the prospects of a nation which had reached the age of economic maturity. The country's main industry was agriculture. The best of the public lands had been taken up for settlement. The time was past when an immigrant with a few hundred dollars could claim a farm in the West and in a twelvementh or two count himself a debt free homesteader. The wave of foreign immigration was subsiding and the percentage of gain in population was smaller than it had ever been before during the independent existence of the United States.

Hardly, however, had the possibilities of agricultural expansion been exploited when the nation turned its surplus capital and energy into manufactures. The inventive genius which had led the world in the creation of labor saving devices for tilling the soil was now directed toward the improvement of implements related to the forge and the loom. New machinery and new administrative methods were introduced. The manufacturing industry was completely reorganized with a view to cheapness and ficiency of production, and American manufacturers were enabled to underbid competition in the great markets abroad. Our exports of manufactured articles mounted rapidly. The demand for labor originating in the new industrial expansion restored the flood of foreign immigration. Foodstuffs formed a declining proportion of the nation's exports, and it became apparent that the United States must eventually take rank in the markets of the world as a manufacturing instead of as an agricultural country. The rich granary of the West will presently be hard taxed to furnish subsistence for our own industrial population. It will have no surplus of golden harvests to freight abroad. The direction which the country's

economic development has taken in the last ten years has introduced another epoch of phenomenal material progress. Population is once more increasing at an estounding rate. But the distribution of the gain is different from that which prevailed when agriculture was the nation's main source of growth. The volume of immigration during the past four years has never before been equaled. The nearest approach to it was in 1881 to 1884. Then a majority of the immigrants made the fertile farm lands of the West its destination. Now a majority settles in the manufacturing and commercial centers, chiefly in cities of the first rank, like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. The bigger the city, the bigger the accretion of population. Three-fourths of the immigration is through the port of New York, and onethird of thes; who land here seek and and employment in this city.

and commerce are absorbing a larger relative share of the nation's industrial activities implies an increasing concentration of population. Every stage in the progress of economic development | mately made the Government the owner away from agriculture has hitherto made city folk of country people. The first United States census, in 1790, found onethirtieth of the population living in urban communities. By the close of the last creator of the Siberian Railway. He century the proportion had risen to onethird. Yet the tendency toward city life has only begun to be strongly felt in the sale of vodka, the Russian whisky, United States. In manufacturing and whereby, although the profits are enorcommercial England three-fourths of

the population lives in urban places. A feeling of uneasiness and apprehension is spreading because of the influx of foreigners into our principal sold and place of consumption. Could cities. The true source of danger, how- M. Witte have had his way the State large part of the population enjoys ever, is not so much the presence of alien | would also have undertaken to monop- this sport. A venturesome boy "hooks

sive growth of the centers of population. The gravest problems which confront our cities lie primarily in the field of sanitation and engineering. The Jew and the Italian of mature age who come here in search of religious, political and economic independence throw their weight on the side of law and order. It is the generation-of whatever stock, native or foreign-born and bred in the slums that leans toward vice and crime. The slums are responsible for most of the evils peculiar to city life. But with proper regulation of building construction and housing conditions and with adequate provision of cheap transportation there would be no room for the growth of slums. An effective remedy for the overcrowd-

ing in our cities is to be found not in attempts to divert immigration to the country but in efforts to arouse public more equable distribution of population within the cities themselves. Under the prevail, whatever labor is transferred from the sweatshop to the soil helps to multiply the demand for operatives in In the future our urban population is bound to increase in a geometrical ratio, while the country population follows an arithmetical ratio of increase. And unless this fact is recognized at the national conference called by the Civic Federation, its discussion will lead to no result

Sergius Witte. The appointment of M. WITTE in the

of substantial practical value.

the city.

place of M. MURAVIEFF as Russia's chief representative in the international negotiations which are about to take place at Portsmouth will be generally accepted as an assurance that the Czar is sincerely desirous of peace. On the one hand, there is reason to believe that the President of the Committee of Ministers would not have accepted the office unless the powers delegated to him were truly plenary, while on the other hand no Russian statesman is so well qualified by native ability and by his previous considerate attitude toward the Tokio Government to obtain for his country the most favorable terms compatible with the vital interests of Japan. That success may attend him in his present rôle and thus assure his restoration to the helm of State must be the fervent wish of those patriots who would fain see Russia attain liberty. prosperity and enlightenment without being forced, like France, to pass through a bloody revolution. Hitherto the experience of M. WITTE has been curiously analogous to that of TURGOT but fate has been kinder to the Russian reformer than to his French counterpart, for to the former it has given a second opportunity to save the monarchy. The charge has been made against

SERGIUS WITTE, as it was made against TURGOT, that he is of alien origin, and it is unquestionably true that the former is of Dutch, as the latter was of Scottish, descent. Born in 1849, the son of a tradesman at Tiflis. WITTE began life pretty near the bottom of the ladder as a small railroad clerk, who sometimes performed the functions of a porter. By sheer merit he mounted the rungs of the ladder, until a great occasion came in the last war with Turkey, when railway congestion threatened to paralyze the Russian army before Plevna. To the man who, under the eye of ALEX-ANDER II., had brought order out of chaos promotion came swiftly until, as Minister of Ways and Communications, he was able to introduce a rigorous system into the Russian railways and to transform them from channels of expenditure into channels of revenue. Having earned the distinction of being not only Russia's chief railroad man, but one of the world's great captains of the railroad industry, he was transferred over the heads of theoretical financiers to the post of Minister of Finance, which in his hands presently became, as it ought to be, the mainspring of the Government. The aim to which his aspirations, energies and practical experience were thenceforth devoted was to make Russia, which from many points of view was still medieval, if not Oriental, a truly modern commonwealth, commercially and industrially; absolutely self-supporting, and possessed of fiscal resources commensurate with her vast popular and

natural capabilities. From the beginning to the end of his memorable career in the Ministry of Finance WITTE showed himself a pessimist as to existing conditions and an optimist as to possibilities. Like TURGOT. he proved himself much more than a financier-a practical political economist. A list of his fiscal and administrative achievements would require many a paragraph; they will be found recorded at length in the most interesting chapter of Senator BEVERIDGE'S book on "The Russian Advance." While he made himself the special champion of Russian manufacturing interests, in order that he might provide a field for the surplus activities of the peasantry, he discouraged rash enterprise and held back investors from building great ing and prospective conditions. He The circumstance that manufacturing by the Russian Government, and thus assured to the national currency the stability without which an expansion of industry and commerce would have been artificial and dangerous. He ultiand operator of the greater part of all the railways in European Russia and caused them to become, as we have said, a source of income. He was the prevailed upon the State to assume of day, where his predecessors found it a monopoly of the manufacture and mous, the quality of the commodity has been signally improved and the national vice of drunkenness materially

checked by restrictions as to the quantity

asked to indicate by a single concrete fact the value of the service rendered to the Russian Government by M. WITTE as Minister of Finance it should suffice to recall that while carefully refraining from increasing the burden of direct taxation he almost doubled the revenue due to indirect taxes, raising it from about 450,000,000 to about 900,000,000 rubles annually.

It is important to bear in mind, if of the man to the present situation, sentiment to the necessity of securing a | that WITTE is no believer in representative institutions. His political ideal is an intelligent, farseeing, beneficent industrial conditions that have come to autocracy. Herein again, as in so many particulars, be reminds one of TURGOT, who, it will be remembered, framed a vast plan of reform, administrative and economic, which had it been adopted might have saved the ancien régime. TURGOT was opposed to a convocation of the States General, foreseeing that thereby would be opened the floodgates of anarchy and that thenceforth a pacific revolution would prove impossible. tion to consider the question of immigra- That is precisely the position occupied by SERGIUS WITTE. In his opinion, he needs the help of no zemsky sobor in order to rescue the autocracy. It is the teaching of history, however, that despotisms seldom recognize and accept their appointed saviors. Meanwhile it is at least possible for WITTE to bring his country out of a war which from its inception he deplored with the least possible impairment of her interests and her dignity.

New Step in Anthropology. Prof. FREDERICK STARR of the University of Chicago, whose brilliant and original contributions to anthropology have given him a reputation which reaches far beyond the scientific world. is making a new experiment. The proper study of mankind and anthropology is man-a term which necessarily includes woman, its better and brighter part. He has asked the members of his class to a "matrimonial reception." Once, if our memory holds its seat, he was for segregation of the "coeds" and he is still a bachelor. But time and reflection have softened and widened his views. The Tribune of his city gives a charming abridgment of his benevoent and comprehensive plan:

" His party this evening is to aid those without weethearts. In the sweeping invitation given yesterday the anthropologist asked all the members of his class who are married to bring his or her partner. Those who are single but engaged he asked to bring his or her future husband or wife. Those unmarried and 'without contract, as he terms it, he invited to attend accompanied by a 'dear friend of the opposite sex."

Love, marriage and divorce have been reated with a wealth of learning, but without emotion, by divers anthropologists. The direct, personal and more human manner of the author of "Strange People" promises results as much more satisfactory as its processes are more in-

Chocolates and vanilla ice cream will be the appropriate feast. The intellectual banquet will be given by the professor:

" Prof. STARR did not hesitate to promise every one a 'pleasant evening.' He always has to exhibit a unique collection of freaks, four fingered men, albinos, disproportionately shaped individuals. two headed calves and types of oddly created animals. These in the past always have been of will now or at any time regard with interest to the students who attended his 'quar- any feeling save pity the unhappy ones terly ' receptions. There is something more in who are his patients. store for his guests to-night, however. Prof. STARR will tell them whether they are suited to be life mates. He is not proficient with the cards and he asserts he knows nothing about the fortune telling game. With him it is simply a case of the application of the science of anthropology. The physical characteristics tell the character and capacity of the man, he believes, and so his guests will have their ears, eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, hair and head examined."

Try not the Babylonian numbers, but use scientific methods! Why shouldn't science find, her sufficient tests for the marriage of true minds, lay her dispassionate hands upon the lover's fevered brow and pick out as unerringly as a logarithm the rightly mated souls.

We applaud Prof. STARR'S "matrimonial reception" as a genial yet scientific bit of anthropological investigation. Incidentally it may flash a little light upon his theory that the Americans are becoming Indians in their physical characteristics. To every fair-if with a tendency toward copper colored-Po-CAHONTAS at the reception we beg the honor of waving kindly salutation.

Metropolitan Diversions

When the city is baking under the July sun the devil of discord finds it easy to get up a fine little shindy between the whites and the blacks on the West Side. Fighting is the cheapest as well as the most enjoyable recreation of some denizens of the community. A desire for strenuous fun and a half brick will start a riot on San Juan Hill that a hundred policemen can't quiet in half a day. plants without due attention to environ- Heads are cracked, old scores are paid off, an element of thoroughly enjoyable caused the adoption of the gold standard excitement is introduced to break the m notony of the growler parties, and all, from youngest to oldest, have as pleasing a free show as can be devised. What does the bored patron of the silly season theatricals know of the real joy of they are much better. life in comparison with the joyous brick thrower of a West Side "race riot"?

The old glories of Corcoran's Roost and its police defying inhabitants are departed. A single patrolman tramps carelessly along, exchanging the time advisable to hunt in couples, and always with hand on persuader. The "gang" of this century is a poor, weak organization,

compared with those of other times. These are particularly the days of the coward crowd that seeks to have some one else lynch the motorman of a car that runs down a pedestrian. A

We observe, lastly, that although recog- shoos him off. The child runs in front nizing the necessity of making Russia of another car and is knocked down. self-supporting in the way of manu- No one who sees the incident is less to factures. He was also keenly alive to blame for it than the clear eyed, cool the needs of the Russian peasants, for headed motorman who has been twisting he established a reserve fund from which, the brake handle frantically in his efforts over and over again, the Government to avert the accident. But from the has loaned to distressed agriculturists | crowd some one shouts "Lynch the motormillions of rubles a year. If one were | man!" and, inspired by numbers, the spectators press forward. If the motorman runs, the crowd pursues him until a policeman takes him under his wing. If he stands his ground and brandishes the controller handle at the heads in the crowd, he soon finds himself unmenaced and master of the field. No one in the crowd wants to lynch the motorman unless he shows fear.

"Race riots" and shouts of "Lynch the motorman!" are mostly summer incione would measure the exact relation dents. In winter the weather is too cold for them. They are part of the summer sporting life, hot weather metropolitan diversions.

The Tragedy of Ugliness.

The nose which made of CYRANO, DE BERGERAC a swashbuckler and a martyr might have driven a weaker spirit to the cloister, to the wine cup or to suicide. Only a few days ago THE SUN was obliged to chronicle the fate of a young woman of good family who killed herself in Orange because of her plain face. The tragedy of ugliness is of extreme prevalence, and it is none the sadder because so many people affect to scoff

It is only on the surface that the letters to the beauty doctor, more or less copiously revealed through Mr. JE-ROME's office in the last day or two, are farcical. They are actually revelations of a suffering as keen in many cases as any that might result from poverty or ambition foiled. Neither is the sentiment a despicable one which drives the writers to spend freely of their substance and to endure sharp physical pain to correct the cruel errors of Mother Nature. Behind it are all the social and domestic impulses in man and womanthe desire to stand equal with others in all respects in the eyes of our contemporaries, the anxiety to please, the longing for affection, the yearning for love, the craving for spouse, offspring and the home.

For what agonies of shyness may not the nose "very thick at the point" be responsible; what fine purposes and admirable gifts may not have been turned into despair and desolation by the "balloon ears" and liver spots upon the cheeks! Freckles may in many cases have meant sour and rebellious spinsterhood, and wrinkles only too often anticipate the scars from broken heartstrings. Let not the strong and brave who triumph over natural handicaps turn the finger of scorn upon their weaker brethren who succumb: still less should those who are rich in bloom and beauty scourge with laughter the effort to improve on nature's botched handiwork.

The man who would impose on this form of human misery by promising to do things to relieve it, for which science gave no warrant, would be an impostor of a peculiarly mean and heartless type. But it is fair to consider that if the plastic surgeon, the cosmetic healer, can really accomplish something in removing blemishes that impede and darken life, the man who became a master of the art would be conferring a real service on mankind. We are likely to have some sort of judicial determination as as our slow moving courts get around to it. In the meantime suspension of judgment regarding the beauty doctor is in order. But only the illnatured

Fast Trains and Safety.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's eighteen hour Chicago-New York train ran into a freight wreck yesterday while making seventy miles an hour. The incident furnishes remarkable evidence of the safety of fast trains. The flier, instead of leaving the rails, ploughed straight through the wreck, and the passengers aboard, asleep in their berths, did not know until afterward how serious was the accident which caused the stopping of their train. The only person injured was the engineer of the flier, who jumped from his cab and was bruised. Had he stuck to his post, it is likely that he would have escaped unhurt.

A slower train probably would have been derailed and many persons would have been injured. But the tremendous speed of this flier kept her on the track and scattered aside the obstructions. The accident resembled in no way that in which the New York Central's eighteen hour Chicago train was wrecked, for the Central's mishap was due to a misplaced switch, which would have caused as disastrous a smash-up to a train making

much slower time. These two incidents point to the conclusion, long ago reached by railway operators, that the fastest trains are the safest under certain conditions, and are certainly not more dangerous than the slower under others. The public demands fast trains, and the railways supply them. For the traveler in one of the heavy cars that are hauled over the tracks at the rate of a mile in fortyfive seconds it will be a comforting reflection that if accident befalls his train his chances are in no event worse than those of the traveler in an accommodation, and that under most circumstances

A news article in the Atlanta Constitution gives new reasons for the Southern desire for increased immigration. This article asserts that in spite of the unprecedented business prosperity of the South new mills are not built because hands to run them could not be obtained. Moreover, many spindles in Southern mills were idle for the same cause. In some parts of Georgia cotton was going to waste in the fields because hands to chop it could not be had. Wages of \$1.25 to \$1.50 with board were offered, but the negroes, after working a day or two, would insist upon going to the towns or cities. According to the source from which we quote, the cocaine habit is largely responsible for the difficulty of procuring labor in the South. This seems sthnic elements as the rapid and exces- olize the importation and sale of tea. on" to a street car. The conductor a little sensational. Let us wait for the

appearance of the Government report, which, if "present rumor" tells the truth, is to show that "a tremendous proportion"

of Southern negro labor are dope fiends. The Democratic belief is that it is possible to reduce the expenses of government so that they may come within the present volume of revenue.—Raleigh News and Observer.

How would they do it? Are Democrats

any less inclined to extravagance than the other fellows? But how sternly frugal, how extraspartanly parsimonious every party is so long as it is out of power!

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION. How France, Germany and England Are Affected by the Revolt in Arabia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some oncern is beginning to be felt in Paris at the progress of the revolt against the authority Sultan in Arabia. It is feared that should the Yemen insurgents who are now carrying the war north into the district of Asir and approaching Mecca continue to be successful, the Near Eastern question will arise to trouble Europe in all its intensity. Ibhat, the capital of Asir, with its garrison of five battalions of Turkish troops, is already surrounded and will probably share the fate Sanas, the 15,000 men under Ahmed Feizi Pasha at Hodeidah being too few to attempt ts relief. One of the most alarming features of the situation is that the Imam Yahia, who leads the revolt, has the assistance of two Turks exiled by the Sultan from Constantinople, whom he has attached to his person, and who played an important part in organizing the rising.

One of these, Said Bey, is the son of Kemal

Effendi, who was at one time Ambassado at Berlin, and was educated at a German councillor of State, when a sentence of exile sent him to Yemen, together with Zia Mollah, the next religious authority in Turkey after Yahia made a kind of minister of foreign affairs through whom he might enter into relations with the different Governments having interests in that part of the world. and who might be expected to intervene in the event of a new situation being created for the Califate, which would not be difficult. Zia Mollah has been named Sheikh-ul-Islam of Yemen, and is consequently the highest religious representative of the Califate if a proclamation deposing the Sultan Abdul Hamid II. should be launched from Mecca

Already false rumors that the Grand Mufti of Egypt has issued a fetra of excommunica-tion against the Sultan Abdul Hamid, deposing him from the Califate have been circu lated in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia, and the other parts of the Ottoman empire in which the Arab language is spoken. The effect has naturally been a great fermentation among the populations, bringing with the possibility of outside intervention. The country most immediately concerned maintaining the authority of the Sultan Abdul Hamid in those regions, especially in the northern parts, on account of the Bagalso be said that France has a like interest. the question would be politico-religious; and it would depend on whether a sentence of deposition of the Sultan emanated from Cairo or Mecca how French interests might be affected. For Great Britain, the deposit tion of the present Calif would be a matter of supreme importance, as in the event of its being proclaimed from Cairo the center of gravity of the Mussulman world would be entirely displaced, and would involve the question of the particular status of Great Britain in Egypt, and perhaps a conflict with Germany over the settlement of the long standing dispute about the Bagdad railway and its terminal on the Persian Gulf. NEW YORK, July 15.

The Revival Spirit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Accounts have reached us of a remarkable meeting held at Holyhead, Wales, by Mr. Evan Robwere present, and the meeting had gone on open air for three hours without any manifestations of feeling, when Mr. Roberts sprang up, crying "Where are you, ye pro-fessing Christians? Why don't you pray? I can do nothing alone!" Instantly the audience responded, just as on the day of Penteing aloud for mercy.

nearly twelve months continu meetings say that nothing like the scene at this meeting has yet been witnessed. After Bureau, evidently with reluctance, is this meeting has yet been witnessed. After a while, Mr. Roberts called out, "Thank God! We can now sing and rejoice; the victory won." The vast crowd leaped to its feet, Shouting, "The victory is won!"

Critics may say, "Oh, but that is sensation-

The feeling will not last." True, the alism. The feeling will not last." True, the feeling in that intensity may not last, but that a strong and deep religious feeling in Wales has been awakened and is lasting, is positively attested by the fact that these meetings have gone on daily, week in and week out, for nearly a year past.

Under those circumstances, faith utterly discounts materialism, philosophy, rationalism, and all the other isms which seek to set the creature before the Creator, or human knowledge before the divinity, life, and love of Jesus Christ. What else than faith is the success of the tent meetings which are being held in various places in New York, night after night? What else than faith caused the religious unrisings (still going on) of the past six months in London? What else than faith produced the deepened religious feeling that still prevails; in Schenectady, and which is actively preparing greater things for the coming fall and winter? The words "still prevails" are used advisedly, because those of us who are near to the work here know of homes brightened, men and women redeemed, church, Sunday school and Bible class memberships increased, charities multiplied, and other agencies which work for good rendered more active. OLD Done.

SCHENBETADY, July 14. feeling in that intensity may not last, but books, materials for construction, and

Is "Bartlett" a Failure?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: My thanks are due your correspondent "F. W. H." for his incresting communication in which he gives what would seem to be the correct version of Scott's The authority for mine was a chance para graph I read several years ago. Perhaps one of the many readers of THE SUN knows in which of the novels it may be found.

Now, as to "Scriptor's" rather caustic criticism

f my own error in changing the mood of the vert in the line: "Float double, swan and shadow,"

I have no complaint to make, except to say that it would have come with better grace if he himself, with the (presumable) possession of a "Bartlett." had succeeded in giving a correct quotation where he wrote:

"The tweets of Burn-hill meadow"

for "The sweets of Burn-mill meadow"? And, if one may dispute about trifles, "Scriptor night have noted that I did not credit the lines to "Yarrow Visited." except with the clause "I think," the title of the poem ? they were taken being non-essential and the "Bartlett" is undoubtedly an interesting and at times a useful compilation, and, I agree with "Scriptor," "no heavy tax on income"; but even "Bartlett," it would seem, cannot endow one with the gift of absolute accuracy in quotation nor with the art of writing like a gentleman. YORK, July 13.

Chocolate Corn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can anybody tell me anything about "chocolate corn"? This corn grows something like broom corn with a small cob like popcorn and the gernel is dark brown like chocolate. When I was a boy almost evidenmer raised a little of this corn for family use make a drink out of much like chocolate. To don't raise it now, and I want to know if there ! any to be had anywhere. I think it would make grocery stores. WHIPPANT, N. J., July 14.

An Awful State of Affairs.

Knicker-- I see the Government is investigating cotton scandal. Mrs. Knicker-It's high time. My lovely bargain that I bought for all wool is half cotton. needn't laugh. It's so.

Her Gift. Knicker-I didn't know your wife was an after dinner speaker.

Booker—Yes, she always speaks after I've been

and the

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The Bureau of insular Affairs places in the accuracy of the figures given in its recent review of the commerce of the Philippine Islands for the last fifty years a larger faith than some authorities have at their immediate command. Take this statement, made in the opening paragraphs of that review:

The exports, made up of but few commodities and those of specific character, admit of easy treat ment; but the imports, comprising a wide range of articles and subject to a varying classification more or less arbitrary for tariff purposes, present quite a different problem.

The reason here given for the difficulty

of presenting import figures which may be accepted as reliable is insufficient and in- the purely intellectual order the State does complete. There are two other factors of far greater importance. These are smuggling and the corruption which existed in the Spanish custom houses. In nearly all countries, and particularly in such a country as the Philippines, during a period of twenty or twenty-five years, there should appear a certain correspondence of movement between imports and exports. This does not appear in the statistics submitted by the Insular Bureau in regard to the trade of the Philippines. From 1860 to 1882 the yearly trade balances fluctuate in most erratic manner. The exports of subsequent years show fluctuation, but the variation is reasonable and the volume shows general increase. The imports up to 1880 also show wide fluctuation. The variation of later years is more normal, but while the exports show an increasing tendency the imports from 1880 to 1895 show general and considerable decline. It is quite beyond a reasonable doubt that an exact statement of the value of all merchandise imported or smuggled into the islands during the last twenty-five years would vary widely from the submitted statistics. For this reason we can only regard as unreasonable and unfair any comparison of import figures prior to those

For any practical consideration it is iseless to go back more than twenty years. From 1885 to 1895 the export trade of the islands consisted largely of hemp and raw sugar. Each of these formed about one-third of the total. Tobacco and coffee represent the larger part of the remaining third, with copra as an item of increasing importance. The figures from 1895 to 1900 are missing, because of the activities of the insurrection. During the American occupation the exports of hemp have increased nearly 150 percent. the exports of sugar are reduced by more than one-half, the export of tobacco has remained practically stationary and the sale of copra increased materially. As a general expression, it may be said that the export figures of Philippine trade show an increase during the American occupaion of about one-third over those of Spanish days. The total export of the present time is, approximately, \$30,000,000 a year. of which the single item of hemp represents a little more than two-thirds.

which follow the American occupation.

Assuming, for the sake of the presenta tion, the correctness of the submitted figures of importation, the following comparison of trade increase with different countries may be given. The figures represent the average of annual imports for the indicated periods, the years in-

clusive:		
	1890-4.	1900-4.
United States	\$483.164	\$3,755,309
United Kingdom	4,772,108	5.173.788
Germany	639,895	1.863.274
France	:68,429	1,247,045
Spain	\$ 849,618	2.177.970
China and Hongkong	3.000,409	5,559,741
Japan	75.300	775.167
British East Indies	1,144,085	2.324.147
French East Indies	1,047,009	4.647.713
Other countries	625.443	2.827.852

As a table of comparison this is of some interest but of little real value. Some of the increase, at least, in the trade of China and Singapore may probably be charged thousands shouting, wailing, and cry- to a decrease in smuggling. The increase of the French Indies trade is accounted Those who have followed closely the now | for by large purchases of rice from Annam series of during the hard times. The increase in obliged to credit largely to the presence in the islands of Americans, soldiers and others. It also notes that the sums for the various years include large items of importation for departmental use, school

other materials. The value of the above table is largely in its exhibition of the distribution of the trade of the islands and our comparatively small participation in it. The value of the analysis which goes with it appears in the fact that a large part of the trade which we do get is American and not Filipino. We are not yet supplying the wants of the island people. Our share of their trade is decidedly petty.

This report of the bureau is interesting and instructive. It is also rather explana tory and at times almost apologetic. It finds a cause for rejoicing in an export of boots and shoes to a value of \$100,000 last year. It notes with satisfaction that we sold the islands \$77,573 worth of raw cotton out of a total importation of \$79,026, and it is not at all dismayed by the fact that while we sold China about \$13,000,000 worth of cotton cloth during the calendar year 1904, we sold the Filipinos only about \$300,000 worth, or about 10 per cent. of their purchases. The report claims for itself that it has demonstrated substantially "that American trade has followed the flag into these new Oriental dominions." In view of the fact that our exports for Filipino use probably do not exceed 5 per cent. of the Philippine imports, it might seem that the object which followed the flag is only a dwarfed and stunted imitation of American trade.

Experience Speaks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As I remem "Wine on beer

Brings good cheer; Is also fine!" This, it would seem, must be the correct rendering of this beautiful sentiment. It leaves one per-fectly free in respect to the matter of drinking. And, besides, one drinking both beer and w promiscuously and indiscriminately will care but And further, I know, because I've tried it both

PORT HOPE, Ontario, July 13.

The Peekskill Souvenir. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Are you sure that the fellow townsmen of the Sage of Peekskill designed a spoon to perpetuate his virtues? PERSKILL, July 12.

They did. We have a copy in our potrait gallery.

Science Baffled. I've been to the Arctic with Peary. I've sailed o'er the Southern seas, I've fought off mosquitoes in Jersey With Fremont I crossed o'er the Rockies At Manila with Dewey I fought.

a conjunction with Schiaparelli
To commune with fair Mars I have sought. But all theories, thoughts and inventions Dispel, as a new coming scheme (Yet in embryo) enters my fancy. And I hope 'its no midsummer's dream, It's to find some wonderful genius. Somewhere in old Manhattan town, Mo can tell me in this roasting weather

TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES. A REPLY TO MR. GOLDWIN SMITH Roman Cathelle Priest Takes Issue With

Him Concerning Freedom of Inquiry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a arguing against the Catholicity of the Church, sks this question: "Where would even nominal Catholicity now be if political power had not

in Italy, France, Spain, Austria, Bavaria and the Spanish Netherlands forcibly crushed freedom of inquiry?"

If Mr. Goldwin Smith had not read history through agnostic spectacles he would have discovered that "political power" seldom attempted to crush "freedom of inquiry" in the interests of the Church herself. Indeed, political power" does not bother itself about freedom of inquiry," as such, at all. not concern itself. It is not "freedom of inquiry," but freedom of action that it dreads. As a rule, it was only in its own defense-

when it feared the infringement of its own

rights-that the State resorted to repressive

measures; and then it was quite as ready to strike at the Church herself as at her enemies. Hence that long historic contest between 'the Pope and the Emperor" during the Middle Ages, when the Church was forced to fight against the efforts of the temporal to fight against the efforts of the temporal power to enslave her. There is not one of the countries mentioned by Mr. Smith in which the Church has not, at one time or another, been persecuted by the State. I would ask Mr. Smith if it was under the ægis of "political power" that the Church lived through the centuries of Roman persecutions; or was it owing to the fostering care of the Government that she survived the era of the penal laws for Ireland?

Again, Mr. Smith says:

Again, Mr. Smith says:

Let these who shrink with horror from the spread of free inquiry draw encouragement and charity at the same time from a grand example. Gladstone, as Morley's life of him shows, was to the end of his days a High Churchman, intensely religious, a believer in special providence, in the inspiration of Scripture, in the emcacy of prayer. Yet he could not only associate and act heartily with free thinkers, but look with satisfaction on the activity of the general conscience and say that while there had never been an age so much perpiezed with doubt, there had never been one so full of the earnest pursuit of truth.

Mr. Goldwin Smith should acquaint him-

doubt, there had never been one so full of the earnest pursuit of truth.

Mr. Goldwin Smith should acquaint himself with the terminology of religious subjects before attempting to write upon them. He confounds intellect with conscience, whereas the latter is but a process of the former. There is no such thing as a "general conscience." Conscience is exclusively and severely individual. But if by the "activity of the general conscience" he means the activity of the incellect in religious matters including the vagaries of free thinkers—and this is probably his meaning—I have this comment to make: Mr. Gladstone must have been peculiarly constituted indeed if he could "look with satisfaction" on the position of men whom he believed to be in error on the most vitally important subject that can occupy the human mind—an error which involved their happiness or their misery for all eternity. No one, I think, would protest against this intended tribute to Mr. Gladstone's liberalism more vigorously than Mr. Gladstone himself.

New York, July 10. NEW YORK, July 10.

MISSIONARIES TO THE HEATHEN. Defended Against Accusation Made by an

Officer Who Served in South Africa. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A letter signed by Capt. Lewis, late of the South paper of this morning, contains what is called information which will certainly astonish the American public who take any interest

in missionary affairs.

To be told that "thousands upon thousands" of mission stations exist in only a portion of Africa will be remarkable news. Had your correspondent used the word scores instead of thousands he would still have been eraggerating; and it is not much wonder, if he uses language of that kind before a missionary society, that he finds, as apparently he did at St. Louis, that the disapprobation is very pronounced, because people happen to know

Neither is it true that there are no missionaries in South Africa who do not conduct a trading business. If there are any who really do conduct what may properly be called a trading business I should be much interested to learn about their operations. That there are a few who have a certain amount of industrial work connected with their stations is probably true. I only wish, as most of the missionaries connected with the field also wish, that their number was greater, that their opportunities of usefulnes might be greatly increased. I should be very glad of information concerning the "enormous store" which some missionary at Palapye is reported to have gathered, and the other information which is given would be exceedingly interesting if it could be proved at all. The morality of which Capt. Lewis speaks in connection with South African natives, which, no doubt, includes honesty, truthfulness and other virtues, is hidden from most other visitors to South Africa, as in every other part of Africa, and the character given to the missionaries who go into these parts is Neither is it true that there are no missiona-

visitors to South Africa, as in every other part of Africa, and the character given to the missionaries who go into these parts is most untrue.

Personally I am not a missionary, but I have had the opportunity of visiting many missionaries and missionary stations in South Africa, and Morth Africa, as well as in India, China, Japan, Burmah and Ceylon; and my testimony, having made missionary work a study, most emphatically contradicts the conclusions arrived at by Capt. Lewis, Being connected, as I am, with an association specially intended to develop the industrial side of missionary work, in order that the benefts of civilization and practical Christianity may be put within the reach of all classes of natives in the various miscientiality in the confection, Mackay of Vegade, Cyrus Hamlin and mvilitudes of others, together with the great majority of missionaries of the present day, and probably all the officials connected with the various missionary organizations of the country, would contradict in the same way as I do the statement and conclusions of your correspondent.

H. Fey and conclusions of your correspondent.

Founder of the Foreign Missions Industrial NEW YORK, July 11.

Another Unusual Incident at Short Beach. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some of my acquaintances in Short Beach, after reading my letter to you about the Plous Horse, claim that was lying rather than "reclining" in the hammack when I wrote it. Of course, the latter word is a syllable longer, and the former one might have been more appropriate.

A story comes to my cars from a fisherman who is noted for piscatorial success. He says he went out the other day, hoping the fish would bite as usual. He took the precaution to take some mosquitoes with him, because he would be ashamed to come home and have to say he didn't even have blie. He fished all day without success. at night, when the tide came in, a brisk wind came up, and afterward it blew a gale. He noticed a school of fish coming toward him, seemingly blown by the gale, which blew harder and harder, unti-the fish, which didn't have a chance to dive under were blown along the surface of the water.

This was his chance. He took his fish pole and commenced to twirl the line in a circle, perpendicular to the water. Soon one of the fish, smiling at this unwonted method of fishing, opened his mouth as if to laugh, when the hook caught him square in the jaw, and the centrifugal force of the ine threw him into the air and landed him in the coat. Now, the water was there, the boat was there, the man was there; he showed me the fish pole and line, and offered to sell me the fish HENRY CLAY BEERS SHORT BRACH .July 14.

The Longest Lawsuit.

From the Law Notes.

A lawsuit which makes Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce seem like a summary proceeding is still pending in Spain, and is probably the longest suit in point of time in the history of the world. The case, which is between the Marquis de Viana and the Count Torres de Cabrera, began in 1517, and arose out of a dispute over a pension. The sum in con-troversy would have reached fabulous millions had not four centuries of attorneys, barristers and court officials taken considerate and effectual measures to prevent its attaining unwieldy pro-portions. In 1871 the case was deemed just about ripe for a decision, but, for one reason or another it has been continuously postponed. However the judges have now become apprehensive les the case run over into its Afth century, and as this might reflect upon the promptitude of Spanis procedure, word has gone forth that the whee of justice are to be accelerated to a burst of speed that will secure the giving of a judgment within a period not to exceed two years longer.

The Russian Censorship

Prop. Jujnee Store.

Owing to circumstances not dependent on us our feuilleton of to-day is being printed without the beginning, without the middle and without the

Walter-Haven't you forgotten something?
Intown-I shouldn't be surprised; my wife told
me to water the flowers, feed the bird, close the lor carpet, put out the cat, and a few other things.